

Woes of Newspaper Correspondents in the East

IN certain quarters where the making of a great daily newspaper is still an unfathomable mystery the impression prevails that the breaking out of war in a foreign country is a veritable godsend to those who have been led to engage in the business of retailing news by the pecuniary advantage that lies therein. The directorate of more than one influential journal has been accused before now of fomenting international mischief in order that its paper might profit thereby. It is even a matter of current belief in various uninformed circles that some leading newspapers have attained their present state of journalistic affluence through such reprehensible means.

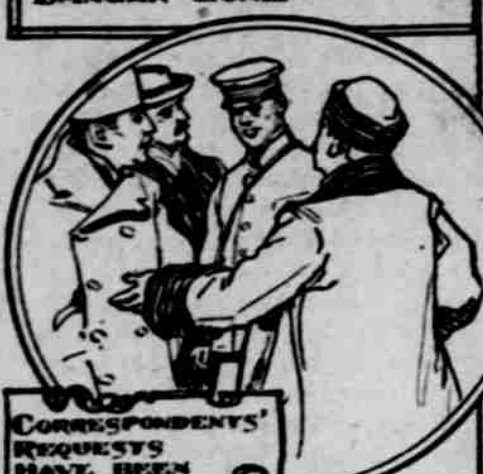
Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a daily newspaper of any prominence in the country that does not, figuratively speaking, shiver at the approach of war. A competent authority declares that there is not a leading paper in England which has recovered fully from the financial strain of the Boer war. It may be asserted as the absolute truth that newspapers look upon all wars as detrimental to their business interests. Circulations may receive a temporary increase, but advertising, that material backbone of modern journalism, drops at an alarming rate in time of war, and the cost of producing the paper is multiplied. The one item of special correspondence involves an expenditure entirely disproportionate to the return.

Many special correspondents have been sent by their papers into Russia, Japan, China, Korea and Manchuria. Many of these are men who have had their training on the battlefield and are capable, alert and resourceful. Such men are empowered to obtain the war news at whatever cost. Thus far the returns have been absurdly out of proportion to the initial cost. The cost of reporting the events of the Russo-Japanese war falls heavily upon many journals which are by no means well prepared to support such a financial strain. All of the great dailies find their expenses increasing in the most annoying manner, and no one of them has succeeded in finding a way to profit by the war.

There is, of course, a certain distinction and there is also not a little glamour surrounding the man who is detailed to go to the seat of war, but both of



WARNING OF THE DANGER ZONE.



CORRESPONDENTS' REQUESTS HAVE BEEN SCANTILY IGNORED.

both army and navy tried their utmost to make the work of the newspaper correspondents effective, and in return the papers exploited the officers. Press censorship was not permitted to interfere with the transmission of dispatches. It was a great opportunity for the correspondents, and they fairly revelled in it. In the South African war the conditions were not so favorable from a newspaper viewpoint. At first

the correspondents were permitted to cable news freely, but a rigid censorship was finally established, and when Lord Kitchener took charge of the campaign news privileges were even more closely restricted.

For no other war which has ever occurred have there been such wholesale and elaborate preparations made as for the war in Asia. Like the Japanese themselves, the newspaper offices had



LEFT TO THEIR OWN RESOURCES.



SHY SHORE AT TAIENWAN.

been getting ready for that which seemed to be inevitable. When it came much of the preparation was found to be inadequate. It was a greater undertaking than it had promised to be. It was revealed to the newspaper fraternity that it had been brought face to face with the major problem of its career. War correspondents began to assemble in China, Manchuria, Korea and Japan. Competent men were assigned to St. Petersburg to ferret out the secrets of diplomacy. The correspondence agency of every considerable capital in Europe was re-enforced. Nothing could be neglected when so much was at stake.

The gathering of war news in a manner to satisfy American readers cannot be done by any one man. Every point of interest must be covered, and if military operations happen to be well distributed a journal must have a man at



A TRANSPORT WAS IN READINESS TO TAKE THEM—SOMEWHERE.

each center of activity. Every source of news must be carefully watched, and no economy must be used in getting it. And never before has there been such difficulty in getting it. At first it was believed that the combatants were so engrossed in their own immediate affairs that they could not take time to care for their self-invited newspaper visitors. It soon became apparent, however, that they were unwelcome guests. From the beginning of the trouble un-

til the present time the correspondents have been obliged to be satisfied with bare toleration. There has been no manifestation of the camaraderie that prevailed in the Spanish war. Fleets of newspaper dispatch boats do not cruise the sea of Japan, and if a forlorn craft is caught making for some cable port with a news item on board it is warned that it is within the danger zone. Both the Japanese and the Russian censors are adept at their business. Whole armies have been moved without a single correspondent in the background, and naval battles have been fought with no one present to represent the public curiosity.

Left to their own resources, the unhappy correspondents have been compelled to struggle for a mere foothold. Between the difficulty of securing news and the ironbound rigidity of the censors they have been distracted. They have been outwitted at every turn. Their requests have been smilingly ignored and their demands have been politely refused. The much vaunted power of the press has suffered a tremendous loss of prestige. An amusing but rather pathetic instance of this occurred last spring. No fewer than eighteen worried and disappointed correspondents received orders at one time to report at Simonoseki, whence would begin their journey to the front. With unwonted alacrity they assembled their belongings and betook themselves to the Japanese seaport. They had been kept waiting so long and had been subject to so many detentions that they were almost afraid to hope. But, yes, it was true; a transport was in readiness to take them—somewhere. They could not find out where that somewhere was to be, but they prayed that it might be Port Arthur. After three days of slow and impatient sailing, during which they received the most friendly attention of the captain and his affable purser, they came to anchor—where? At Port Arthur? No; at Dalny. Even there they were not permitted to leave the ship. The officers redoubled their attentions and cruised about for three days longer. After some time these men, eighteen of the most famous war correspondents in the world, were put ashore at Talienwan.

A steel chimney 28 feet in circumference, 100 feet high and weighing 90 tons has recently been erected in Hamburg.

GOSPEL SINGER'S BRIDE.

Evangelist Alexander Found His Wife in Religious Work.

There is an interesting romance in the career of the gospel singer, Charles M. Alexander, the colleague of Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. For two and a half years Messrs. Torrey and Alexander have been conducting revival meetings in Great Britain, Australia and other parts of the world. During a memorable mission in Birmingham, England, in January and February last Mr. Alexander became acquainted with Miss Helen Cadbury, daughter of the late Richard Cadbury, a well known cocoa man-



MISS CHARLES M. ALEXANDER.

ufacturer whose great wealth was used in numerous ways for the benefit of his fellow men. The daughter has followed in the footsteps of her father and devoted her own talents to bringing happiness into the lives of others. Much of her attention has been given to improving the condition of unfortunate girls. Like Mr. Alexander, she is an accomplished musician, playing the organ and violin and having a voice of much power and sweetness. Both being so much interested in good works and in evangelistic labor, it was natural that the young man and woman should be drawn together. A strong friendship sprang up between them, and this developed into a more romantic feeling. Their marriage at Birmingham in July was celebrated according to the simple Quaker fashion, the bride belonging to the Society of Friends. The Friends' meeting house where the ceremony was performed was filled with invited guests, and, besides these, thousands of friends of the happy couple blocked the streets. A reception was held at the Cadbury home, adjoining the mansion of Joseph Chamberlain. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander came to America for their wedding tour, taking part in the convention of evangelistic workers at Northfield, Mass. The bride is heart and soul in her husband's work, and her abilities and accomplishments, as well as her great wealth, make her an effective aid to him.

JAPANESE IN U. S. ARMY.

Little Brown Men in Sandwich Islands to Be Enrolled as Soldiers.

It may not be generally known that the United States army of the future will include a command of Japanese soldiers, but this is a fact, says the New York Herald. They will not come from the armies which are fighting in the far east, but will be enrolled from our Japanese citizens in the Sandwich Islands. It is needless to say that a very large portion of the population of the islands and especially of Honolulu is composed of this nation. They are found among the bankers, merchants and professional men and are included among the wealthiest residents of the city.

One of the principal schools of Honolulu is attended exclusively by Japanese children, and there has been enrolled a command of cadets which is to be mustered into the United States militia as soon as its members are old enough. It is drilled by a former Japanese army officer, and, although organized but a few years ago, this battalion has already attained a high standard of efficiency. It is frequently seen on parade in Honolulu and attracts much attention.

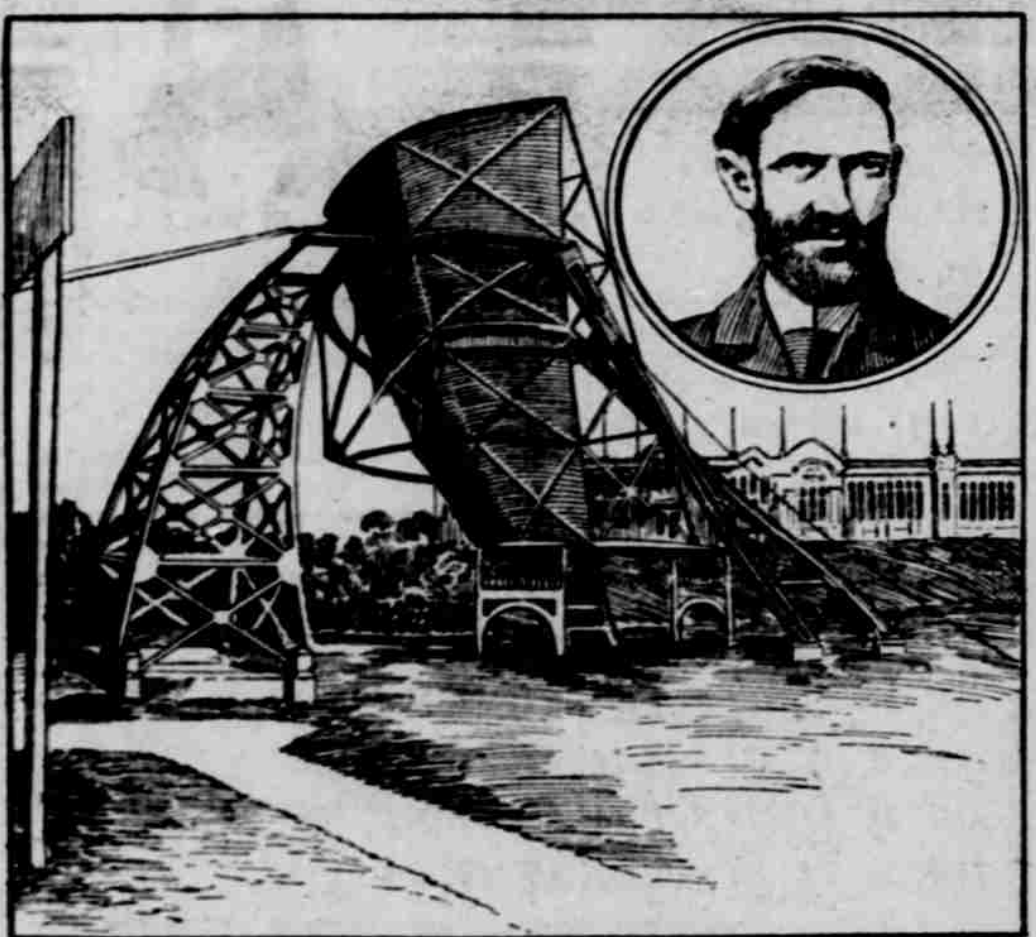
The Family Tree.

A pleasant pastime, literally, for those who have no more pressing duties and wish to get outside their environment at least in thought will open up before her who begins to mount a family tree. Tracing one's genealogy may become—probably will become—a matter of absorbing amusement and attention, for it entails a thread gathered up here, dropped there, a letter to write, a book to read, a register to consult. To the self absorbed, the despondent, the listless, one may recommend this diversion as certain to suit even rather morbid conditions of temperament, and yet—as certain to gently force the mind away from itself to other persons and things in opening up a wider and wider field of reflection.—Harper's Bazar.

Remember that to be successful as a hyperite you need to be a first class actor. Comparatively few can play the part.—Somerville Journal.

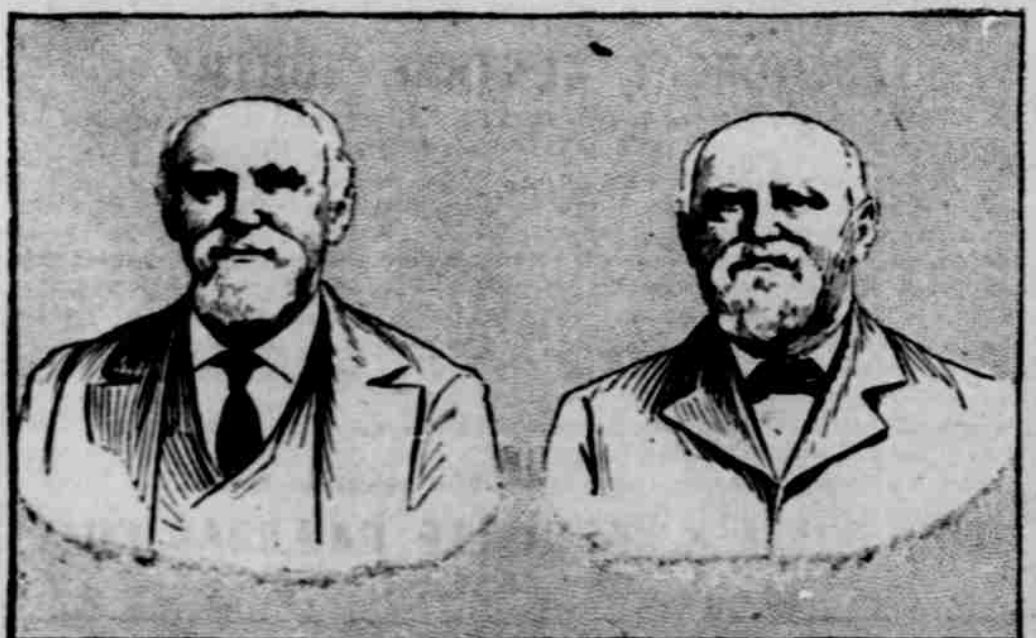
A Few Interesting Pictures From Far and Near

A NOVEL PORTUGUESE INVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.



The cut illustrates a machine which has attracted much attention at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. It is called a pyrophor, or sun machine, and is the invention of the Rev. M. A. G. Himalaya, a young Portuguese priest, who has succeeded in generating more than 7,000 degrees of heat with its use. Father Himalaya and his workmen have for more than five months been constructing the device on the grounds of the exposition, and a trial was made recently of the machine's power to generate heat. Although the day was foggy, more than 7,000 degrees were developed. Iron was melted and magnesium was about to fuse when the sun became obscured, and the trial was postponed. The inventor expects to apply his clever discovery to industrial account.

OLDEST TWINS IN THE UNITED STATES.



John and Henry Gibbons, twin brothers, have recently celebrated their seventy-third birthday at their home, near Lee's Summit, Mo. There are nine brothers in this remarkable family, all of whom are living. The oldest is ninety-four years of age and lives in Georgia, where he conducts a 2,100 acre fruit farm. The combined weight of the family is 1,710 pounds, and the combined ages amount to 715 years. The twins weigh exactly the same number of pounds and even ounces. They are so alike in person that they are indistinguishable. They married wives who are sisters. Both of the brothers are devoted fishermen, and they pass much of their time in the enjoyment of this sport.

THE HUGE BELL AT TOKYO.

The cut represents one of the largest bells in the world. In some respects it is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable designs ever cast in bell metal. Its lines do not conform to the accepted fashion for bells, its sides being more convex than is usual. Like everything constructed in Japan, it is beautifully finished, some of the external decorations being artistic in the extreme. The great historic bell of Moscow may be better known to the civilized world than the one at Tokyo, but it does not follow that the history of the Japanese bell is less interesting.



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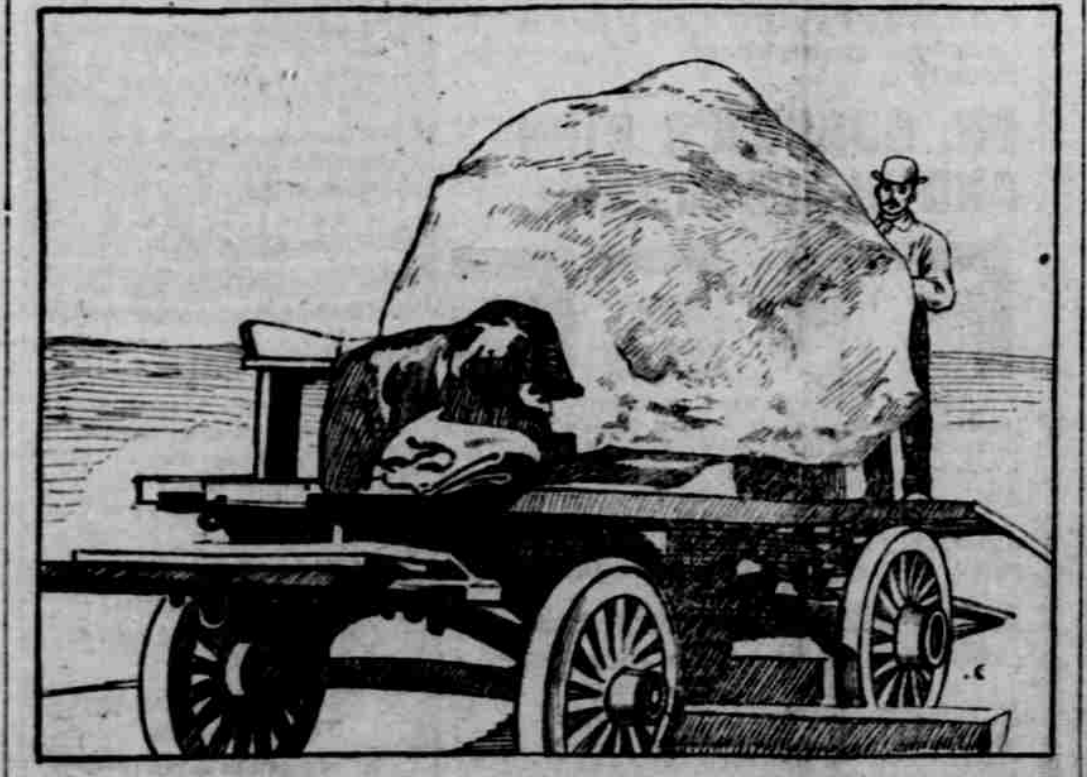
A UNIQUE ELM TREE.

The cut shows a wonderful freak of nature which is on the summer estate of ex-State Senator W. W. Towle at Freyburg, Mo. It is an elm tree with a great branch that loops, and it has been compared by the neighboring children to a



big doughnut. The little girl standing within the circle is the senator's daughter. The young twigs of the American elm are exceedingly tough and flexible, but the cause of the circular development of this particular branch is only a matter of conjecture since it is known to have existed for at least ninety years. The tree is an object of great interest and attracts many visitors.

CORNELL STUDENT'S UNIQUE MONUMENT.



The cut represents the transporting of the great stone which was recently brought from Peach Lake, N. Y., and set up in Harleigh cemetery, Camden, N. J., over the grave of Graham Wood, a young Cornell student who was a victim of the typhoid fever epidemic of last year. It seems that young Wood had spent several vacations in Peach Lake and was a great admirer of this particular gigantic rock. He had been heard to express the wish that it might be placed upon his grave. At his death his parents remembered his desire and proceeded to fulfill it. Although the mass weighs eighteen tons, a traction engine loaded it on a flat car, and it reached its destination in safety. The expenses connected with its removal were over \$1,000.

INTERNATIONAL MONUMENT TO PEACE.



The cut illustrates the unique peace monument recently erected in South America. It is popularly called "The Christ of the Andes" and is situated on the boundary line between Chile and the Argentine Republic. This seems to be especially appropriate, for that boundary line has been for the last seventy years a cause of perpetual wrangling between those nations. It stands at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea level. The statue is of bronze and is twenty-six feet in height. It rests on a granite pedestal symbolizing the world, upon which is an inscription reading: "These mountains shall crumble to dust ere Argentine and Chile break the peace which at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, they have sworn to keep."

BRINGING IN A RECENTLY CAPTURED TIGER.



Some of the wealthy East Indian princes maintain private zoological gardens of considerable magnitude. The cut represents the bringing in from the jungle of a tiger which has been taken alive for the purpose of furnishing an addition to a native prince's collection. The tiger is being led by ten men, five on each side, who are holding ropes fastened to a band around the beast's body and a collar around his neck. There are numerous spearmen in the rear in case of trouble.